

Upper Hutt Open 40-40 Tournament

A Five-Round Swiss Tournament  
in Three Grades (A, B & C)

DOMINION  
BREWRIES

*40 - 40 Tournament*



TO BE HELD AT THE CIVIC HALL  
FERGUSON DRIVE, UPPER HUTT

ON

SATURDAY, 26th JUNE, 1976

**\$500**

*in prizes*

	1st	2nd	3rd
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B GRADE	\$70	\$40	\$20
C GRADE	\$40	\$25	\$10
C GRADE	\$40	\$25	\$10

ENTRY FEE

\$5-00

*(In view of the large number of entries expected,  
two divisions have been created in the C grade)*

CLOSING DATE FOR ENTRIES: 11 JUNE, 1976.

The Secretary, Mr. P.K. Lamb,  
Avro Road, Whiteman's Valley, UPPER HUTT.

# NEW ZEALAND CHESS

Vol. 2. No. 2

APRIL 1976

40 CENTS



Murray Chandler

Co-Holder of both

N.Z. Championship 1976

N.Z. Junior Championship 1976

**NEW ZEALAND CHESS** is published by the New Zealand Chess Association,  
P. O. Box 8802, Symonds Street, Auckland. Phone 602 - 042.

All contributions should be forwarded to the Editor, Mr. P. W. Stuart, 24 Seacliffe Avenue, Belmont, Auckland 9.

Enquiries regarding advertising or subscriptions should be sent to The Secretary, New Zealand Chess Association, P. O. Box 8802 Symonds Street, Auckland.

The magazine is scheduled to appear every two months in October, December, February, April, June and August. Copy should be received not later than the 6th of the month preceding the month of issue.

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## Editor's Memo

This issue is somewhat thinner than usual - only 16 pages - but the absence of advertising compensates for this to some degree. We aim to average 24 pages per issue and have still managed this in 1976 so far. The reason for the lateness of our first 1976 issue was the time consuming task, undertaken by Ian Mitchell, of typing the large ( 36 pages ) February issue including some 70-odd games. This, the April issue, is still a little late but we have made up some of the lost time already and we hope to have completely caught up by the August issue.

A section for local games appears for the first time in this issue. We still plan the usual coverage of major tournaments in New Zealand as in past numbers and the new column will supplement this by presenting games from other events such as internal club competitions and interclub matches. The Editor has no wish to bore his readers with a continual diet of his own masterpieces so if YOU have played an interesting game recently, send it in with or without notes. Come on Fludey - we have yet to hear from you!

Another feature planned is an analytical column - a panel comprising Ewen Green, Paul Garbett and the Editor will answer any question of an analytical nature sent in by a reader.

Obviously both features depend on reader participation. Send all correspondence to the Editor.

## Algebraic Notation

As the observant reader will have noticed we have switched from descriptive notation to algebraic notation in the magazine. This follows a recommendation from F.I.D.E. to adopt and promote this system. Since most chess literature already uses algebraic ( all except English and Spanish language ) and the rest is likely to follow suit very quickly, learning it will soon be necessary anyway.

Apart from that, we believe algebraic notation to be superior to descriptive - once learnt it is simpler and easier to write than descriptive, and it is easier to learn in the first place.

The files ( vertical rows ) are lettered from a to h, starting from White's left - in other words, the QR file becomes the 'a' file. The ranks are numbered from 1 to 8, starting from White's side of the board. Thus each square is identified by a letter-number combination. Note that each square has only one name - unlike descriptive notation!

		BLACK							
8	a8	b8	c8	d8	e8	f8	g8	h8	
7	a7	b7	c7	d7	e7	f7	g7	h7	
6	a6	b6	c6	d6	e6	f6	g6	h6	
5	a5	b5	c5	d5	e5	f5	g5	h5	
4	a4	b4	c4	d4	e4	f4	g4	h4	
3	a3	b3	c3	d3	e3	f3	g3	h3	
2	a2	b2	c2	d2	e2	f2	g2	h2	
1	a1	b1	c1	d1	e1	f1	g1	h1	
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		WHITE							

There is no change in the naming of the pieces, except that we never use the symbol 'P' for pawn. Moves are shown by indicating the piece moved followed by the destination square. In the case of a pawn move, only the square to which the pawn advances is given, thus P-K4 becomes simply 'e4'

Captures are indicated by 'x' ( ':' is also sometimes used but is not recommended by F.I.D.E. ). In the case of a pawn capture the file of departure is indicated instead of the name of the piece capturing. Since algebraic indicates the square on which the capture takes place, it is quite unnecessary to add 'e.p.' in the case of an en passant capture. The symbols for castling are unchanged but the symbol for check is '+'.

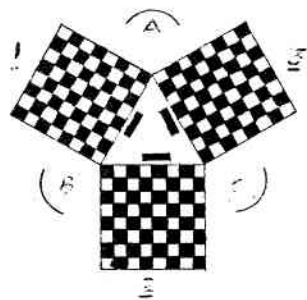
An example:

Descriptive		Algebraic			
White	Black	White	Black		
1	P-QB4	N-KB3	1	c4	Nf6
2	N-QB3	P-K3	2	Nc3	e6
3	P-K4	P-Q3	3	e4	d6
4	P-Q4	P-B4	4	d4	c5
5	PxP	PxP	5	dx5	dx5
6	QxQch	KxQ	6	Qxd8+	Kxd8
7	N-B3	N-B3	7	Nf3	Nc6
8	B-N5	B-Q3	8	Bg5	Bd6
9	O-O-O	K-K2	9	O-O-O	Ke7
10	RxB	KxR	10	Rxd6	Kxd6
11	P-K5ch	K-K2	11	e5+	Ke7
etc		etc			

We have outlined the standard form of algebraic as recommended by F.I.D.E. In addition there is a fuller notation and a more abbreviated version. Proposals at present under consideration by F.I.D.E. envisage algebraic notation becoming compulsory by 1980 for all F.I.D.E. events.



## A Novel Tournament



### D. Town

Kapiti Chess Club, with sponsorship from the local shopping centre, held a novel tournament on Saturday 6th March at Paraparaumu Beach.

Called a "2 in 3" tournament, players were arranged in groups of three with boards and clocks forming a triangle and each player played simultaneous games against the other two in the group.

Playing four rounds from 9.30 am until 7.30 pm clocks were set at 60 minutes per player for each board which proved to be sufficient for fast but excellent games and only one game was lost against the clock from the 72 games played.

Rounds were drawn using a modified swiss system

incorporating a method for selecting 3 players instead of the normal pairing. Rounds 1 to 3 were drawn without difficulty but in the last round it could not be avoided drawing the two lowest ranked players against each other for a second game otherwise a true winner would not have emerged. The reason for this problem was that only 18 entries were received instead of the calculated 27 - but this would be

expected for a 'new' tournament.

It came as a surprise to the club when entries were received from A grade players and this certainly helped to make the tournament, which is intended to be an annual event, successful.

### RESULTS

1st	D. Beach	6½	)	
2nd	D. Goodhall	6½	)	\$80
3rd	B. Deben	6½	)	
4th	D. Flude	6	)	\$15
5th	S. Cordue	5	)	
6th	P. Cordue	5	)	\$10
7th	A. Borren	5	)	

Tied players were separated by Gelbfuhs count except for cash prizes.

D. Beach also received a Window Fan valued at \$65 and Goodhall, Deben, Flude and S.Cordue received shopping vouchers of \$5.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Interclub Result

Auckland Chess Centre played the Waitemata Club on March 25th. Results were: Auckland 20½ - Waitemata 4½.

### AUCKLAND

E. Green	1	R. Smith	0
B. Hart	1	J. van Pelt	0
T. Stonehouse	1	N. Bridges	0
S. van Dam	0a	G. Martin	1a
W. Forrest	1	M. Brimble	0
C. Rose	0	M. Benbow	1
G. Law	1	R. Bertasius	0
D. Storey	1	A. Kessler	0
D. Brunton	1	L. Frost	0
K. Kinchant	1	L. Sheridan	0
M. Steadman	1	D. Ewing	0
Mrs. L. Terry	1	Mrs.V.Burndred	0
I. Mitchell	1	V. Hutchinson	0
J. Fekete	½	D. Mobley	½
R. Mathias	1	A. Bent	0
A. Johnston	0	T. Grimshaw	1
J. Harrison	0	T. Chaffee	1
M. Steiner	1	L. Benbrook	0
B. Winslade	1	P. James	0
J. Fuller	1	G. Mills	0
H. Horsley	1	P. Norgrove	0
C. Bird	1	P. Smith-West	0
M. Garland	1	G. Galvin	0
P. Passmore	1d	J. Rhind	0d
Miss W.Stretch	1	C. Sanderson	0

### WAITEMATA

## Combination Solutions (February Issue)

No 1.

Randviir - Heinra ( Championship of Estonia 1950 ).  
1 Nxc6! Rc8 2 Qxc8+ Nxc8 3 Rxc8+ Kh7  
4 Rh8+ Kxg6 5 Rxb6+! Kg5 6 h4+ and wins.

No 2.

MacDonnell - Boden ( London 1861 )  
1 Re2! Qxd1 2 Nh5 Rg8 3 Nxc8 Rxc8  
4 Re8 and Black resigned.

No 3.

Ilsenko - Susina ( Voronezh 1971 )  
1...Qg1+! and White Resigned.

No 4.

Source unknown.  
1...Ne2+ 2 Rxe2 Rf1+ 3 Kxf1 Qh1+  
4 Kf2 Ng4 mate.

No 5.

Balk - Barnes ( N.Z. Telegraphic Match 1936 ).  
1...Nxc3 2 bxc3 Rxe3+ 3 fxe3 Qg3+!  
4 hxg3 Bxg3 mate.

No 6.

Gunzel - Schwabe ( Berlin 1966 )  
1 h6 Rg8 2 Rc8 and Black resigned.

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STOKES VALLEY

## 1976 Australian Junior R. Nokes

This year's Australian Junior Championship was held in Melbourne from the 17th to the 28th January. I was the only New Zealander participating this year which left me the job of handling all the Australians by myself. There were 37 Australians.

The Victorian, Ian Rogers, was the first seed and was easily the favourite since his third placing in the World Cadet Championship and 12th= place (out of 30) in the recent Australian Championship. He was disappointed that New Zealand had only sent a 'bunny' like me over to play instead of Murray Chandler who he had been preparing for for a whole year. However, I ended up second seed.

In round one numerous upsets occurred due to the number of young ungraded players in the bottom half of the tournament table, and the top half dropped 6 points to the bottom half. My first game was against a Western Australian called Reynolds. I played the advanced French thinking the 21st seed would be a push-over. I was soon taught the error of my ways. He played a line I did not know and I was forced to give up two pawns for dubious compensation. I finally made it to an endgame a pawn down which was drawn. I had soon learnt that there would be no bunnies in this tournament. The three Victorians who were favoured to finish well, Rogers, Smith, and West, seeds 1,3, and 4 all won.

Round two was even more unpleasant than the one before. As black I played a Modern Defence and after numerous missed middlegame opportunities for both sides I ended up in a won endgame. However, even after two hours of adjournment analysis I was incapable of winning as I blundered three times to leave it dead drawn. Rogers, West, and Smith continued their winning way.

Round three brought me white again. This time I won with the King's Gambit when my opponent, Dale Kleeman, let me triple on the King file with my heavy pieces. A real upset occurred in this round when Ian Jenssen (28th seed) beat West. Jenssen had now beaten the 9th, 7th, and 4th seeds.

I decided another win in round four would leave me quite well placed. Unfortunately, my Modern fared rather badly and after declining four draw offers, I lost a piece and soon after, the game. My play would have been a disgrace to the bottom board let alone one of the top boards. An interesting struggle occurred this round between Rogers and Jenssen. Jenssen was well on top during the first session but let his advantage slip away. At the adjournment he was in about an equal position. During the second adjournment (the adjournments were four hour sessions) he ended up in a rook and bishop versus rook endgame which he defended correctly through to the next adjournment when he finally went astray and lost on move 137. It was a real marathon!!

Slightly disillusioned I opened 1. g3 in round five. My opponent Birchall made a few positional errors and finally fell into a trap which netted an exchange. The rest was easy. Rogers beat Smith and Jenssen beat MacIlwain. West lost again, this time to Jackson, leaving him on three, equal with me. Leaders at this stage were: Rogers 5/5; Smith, Jenssen, Jackson 4; Tree, Burnett, Despasquale, Fardell 3½.

Round six was to be the same as Round four as I started my come back. I played a few theoretical novelties in the Modern Defence and I obtained a fine position, however, as time pressure approached I blundered and lost horribly. What a start!! I had 3 out of 6 and I was second seed. Rogers appeared to be making no race of the tournament as he defeated Jackson in fine style. Smith, however, was close behind as he defeated Jenssen and moved onto 5. Burnett and Fardell moved up to 4½ while West lost again to stay on 3.

My opponent in round seven was a twelve year old from W.A. who was seeded 9th. He played his Alekhine's Defence on me and got an excellent position. I was forced to sacrifice a pawn to untie myself. In mutual time trouble he fell into an obvious trap which lost a piece and he resigned 6 moves after resumption. Rogers won again, MacIlwain moved up to 5 and Smith drew with Millward, who at present was undefeated.

In round eight I played my first really good game. My opponent, 6th seed Lang, played an English which looked something like a reverse French. I obtained a good position and won a pawn when Lang misjudged a certain line. My pressure was considerable and trying to ease it he missed a queen sacrifice which led to mate. A pleasing 18 move victory. MacIlwain moved further towards the front as he beat Smith. The leaders were as follow: Rogers 8; MacIlwain 6; Smith, Jenssen 5½; Nokes, West, Pardoen, Jackson, Fardell, Burdett, Millward 5.

Round nine was a strange round. Expecting to play Rogers I had prepared the Veresov system for him. However, I ended up playing Burnett. I obtained what appeared to be a strong attack but it was not enough and after sacrificing 2 rooks for a queen and pawn the position became very double edged. Burnett took sixty minutes on one move, could not find a plan and took a perpetual check. This round saw Rogers suffer his first defeat at the hands of West but most players decided it was 'rigged' for at one stage Rogers had a choice of numerous winning lines which anyone could have found. With two rounds to go Smith and MacIlwain were 1½ points behind so it seemed that Rogers would still win.

In round ten at last I got a shot at Rogers. Having given up the Modern for the remainder of the tournament I attempted to play the Dragon but Rogers prevented this on move four. I varied from the book early and obtained a very promising position which was almost certainly won. However, I really was in no mood for trying to win and took a perpetual check in a position which was still slightly better for me. Smith and MacIlwain both drew leaving Rogers 1½ points ahead and therefore Australian Junior Champion. At the end of round ten: Rogers 8½; MacIlwain, Smith 7; Fardell, Millward (the only undefeated player), Burnett, West 6½; Nokes, Pardoen, Tree, Kleeman 6.

In the final round I was paired against my billet Murray Smith. A very unfortunate situation indeed. We both went into the game after blood and we both got it. I obtained an advantage from the opening but blundered on move twelve leaving me a hard endgame to defend. After missing numerous chances Murray returned the blunder in time trouble and put his king in a mating net. I thereby finished with 7 points 4th equal. The final result was quite pleasing after my poor start.

### FINAL PLACINGS:

1st Rogers 9½/11; 2nd MacIlwain 8; 3rd Fardell 7½; 4th= Nokes, Smith, Kleeman 7; 7th= West, Pardoen, Jackson, Tree, Millward, Burnett, Jenssen 6½; 14th= Johansen, Wallwork 6.

### RESULTS OF THE LIGHTNING TOURNAMENT.

1. Rogers, 2. West, 3. Nokes, 4. MacIlwain, 5. Ferris.

\*\*\*\*\*

ROUND 10		I prefer this move to 4...Nc6 when White can give up the bishop pair for fast development and good attacking chances or 4...Bd7 when Black's bishop is misplaced.	
	I. Rogers	R. Nokes	
1	e4	c5	
2	Nf3	d6	
3	d4	cxd4	5 c4
4	Qxd4	a6	This gives White a Maroczy bind.

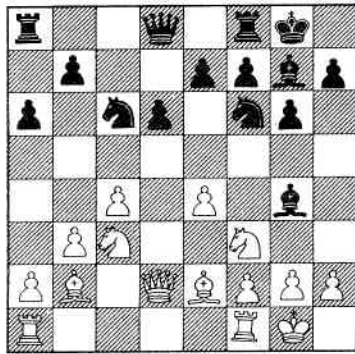


5 ... Nc6  
6 Qd2 Nf6  
7 Nc3 Bg4!

Hartston gives 7...g6 8 b3 Bg7 9 Bb2 0-0 10 h3! which prevents Black from developing his bishop on d3 instead of on e2. The text stops this type of development for White and also contests control of d4.

8 Be2 g6  
9 b3 Bg7  
10 Bb2 0-0  
11 0-0

Chances are about equal for as Black's next shows he has ways of breaking the bind.



11 ... Rb8!

Black threatens to play b5 and introduce interesting complications, e.g. he can make a complicated exchange sacrifice 12...b5 13 cxb5 axb5 14 Bxb5 Rxb5!? 15 Nxb5 Nxe4 16 Qc2 Bxb2 17 Qxb2 Bxf3 18 gxf3 Ng5 when 19 Qc3 is answered by 19...Qd7 with good attacking chances.

12 a4?

This certainly is not the way to stop b5 for it leaves weaknesses all over White's queen-side.

12 ... Qb6

Getting to the heart of White's weaknesses. White is now in a dilemma; how is he to defend his b-pawn? It looks like the awkward 13 Ra3 may be best.

13 Bd1 Bxf3  
14 gxf3 Qd4

15 Qc1

If White swaps queens he gets a horribly inferior endgame - Black will be able to play b5 with advantage.

15 ... Qc5  
16 Nd5

Preventing Black's switch to the king side by 16... Qh5, e.g. 17 f4?! Ng4 18 Bxg4 Qxg4+ 19 Kh1 Qf3+ 20 Kg1 Bh6.

16 ... Nxd5  
17 Bxg7 Kxg7  
18 cxd5 Nd4  
19 Qg5

19 Qxc5 gives White a very inferior game after 19...dxc5 20 Rc1 Rfc8 and White has no counterplay because of his bad bishop.

19 ... Qc3?!

Not a bad move, but 19...e5! wins easily; the Black knight will never be removed from its dominating post since 20 dxe6 loses the queen, White's bishop is worse than useless, and Black can win at leisure on the king or queen side.

20 Rc1 Nxf3+  
21 Bxf3 Qxf3

This wins a pawn but it has rid White of his bad bishop in exchange for Black's knight.

22 Rce1

After 22 Qxe7 Rbe8 23 Qxd6 Rxe4 24 Rc4 Rfe8 White has a difficult defence ahead.

22 ... h6?!

This move achieves what it is meant to do, but there is nothing wrong with 22...f6 retaining good winning chances, as Black can now take the open c-file as well as being a good pawn ahead.

23 Qxe7 Qg4+

Gaining the desired result of a draw by perpetual check, although 23...Rbe8 is still good enough for a small advantage after 24 Qxd6 Rxe4 25 Rxe4 Qxe4 because of the vulnerability of White's king and his weak b and d pawns.

24 Kh1 Qf3+  
25 Kg1 Qg4+  
26 Kh1 Qf3+ etc

## Book Review P. Stuart

QUEEN AND PAWN ENDINGS.

Yuri Averbakh. Batsford Press.

Not yet available ex stock but NZCA will accept advance orders.

This is the second in a series of eight end-game books by Averbakh to be published by Batsford. As the title suggests Averbakh restricts himself here to endings involving queens and pawns only - endings with queens and other pieces will be considered in another volume.

Generally speaking queen endings received little attention from analysts until comparatively recently, mainly due to the difficulty of analysing them, but in the last 20 years or so Russian researchers have made some inroads and many of their findings appear here in English for the first time. This applies particularly to endings with Queen + pawn versus Queen to which the author devotes almost 60 pages (compared to 31 in Cheron's monumental work and only 5 in B.C.E.). Most of this material dates from 1954 when Botvinnik defeated Mineev at the Amsterdam Olympiad with NP. With Botvinnik's notes to this game as a starting point the possibilities with a NP received considerable attention and more recently pawns on the other files as well. The coverage in this book should give the reader a much better appreciation of the winning and drawing ideas available in these positions. Admittedly there is much research still to be done - Averbakh confines himself to positions with the pawn already on the seventh rank, but as he explains, a correct appraisal of these positions must be the first step.

The two chapters on realisation of material and positional advantages in endings with more pawns also give a much fuller treatment than other works and since these endings occur rather more frequently this will be of great value to the practical player.

As with most works on the end-game this is a book to be read and studied rather than merely referred to. Since games virtually never reach the given examples, except for the most basic positions perhaps, the value of such a book at adjournment time lies in playing over similar examples to ascertain the winning/drawing ideas which may be applicable to your own game. The comparative wealth of material in Averbakh's book makes it the best available for this purpose.

This book is a translation (by Dr K.P. Neat) from the original Russian edition but the English editors have re-numbered the examples and added twenty more. There are 133 pages of instruction with 268 examples, each with a very clear diagram marked W, B, + = etc to indicate who plays, wins etc. The only complaint is that there is explanatory key. NZCA, however, has keys available at \$14 and will throw in a free copy of "Pawn Endings" with each key!

I eagerly await the remaining titles in this series which are now in preparation.



## N.Z.C.A. Rule Change

The A.G.M. at Upper Hutt amended the rules by deleting Rule 11 (b) of Part 3 and replacing it with:-

"The winner of the North Island Championship, the winner of the South Island Championship and the winner of the Premier Reserve Championship shall be included if they enter. In the event of a tie for first place in any of these tournaments only one player from each shall qualify automatically, and should two or more first place-getters seek automatic entry priority of claim shall be decided by a suitable tie-breaking system".

A further decision added Rule 11 (f) as follows:-

"That where applicable tiebreaking shall be done by Solkoff count for Swiss tournaments and Sonneborne count for Round-robin tournaments".

A word of explanation about these tiebreak methods is in order. The Solkoff count is perhaps better known in New Zealand as the "sum of opponents' scores", which is precisely what it is. The Sonneborne ( or Sonnenborn Berger ) system was invented by Gelbfuhs and in the Editor's opinion should bear his name; each player in the tie receives the scores of opponents he beat plus half the scores of opponents with whom he drew.

## The Perfect Game? E. Green

Ever been involved in a discussion about what the result of THE PERFECT GAME (T.P.G. For short, hereafter) should be? Who hasn't!

Not surprisingly, such discussions invariably reach the same conclusion - everybody shakes their head, and somebody changes the subject.

Yet the shaking of heads, and the fact that the subject keeps turning up, indicates a certain unease common to all chessplayers regarding T.P.G. And thinking about it, I suppose that T.P.G. is indeed the Armageddon of the chess battle. When it comes, pack up your set; it's no use playing if you know you're blundering.

Fortunately, T.P.G. is a myth. It is a paradox, without real meaning.

Those who believe that White should win T.P.G. base their claim on initiative, while those who believe in Black's chances claim that White is in Zugzwang at move 1! Clearly a case of irresistible force meets immoveable object; a paradox.

On the other hand, those who believe that T.P.G. should be drawn, are begging the question in a sense. They claim that with perfect play no advantage becomes large enough to force the win; what they never say is, which side is going to get the advantage!

Whatever the result one believes in, it is generally thought that a computer will play T.P.G. - but has anyone asked a computer? My guess is, it would retreat into the nearest infinite regress and go catatonic, i.e. switch off.

T.P.G. is dead, because A perfect game has been played; many have, and there are many more perfect games waiting to be played. 1 e4, Black lost on time, is a perfect game, for example. The proof that there is more than one perfect game came about on New Years Eve in Upper Hutt when Ortvin Sarapu and I and somebody else were discussing the weakening aspect of any and all moves. There arose an equation for a perfect game, which has at least 4 answers. The equation is: perfect = least weakening. Hint: we have all wished pawns could move backwards at some time. One answer: 1.Nf3 Nf6 2. Ng1 Ng8 3. Nf3 Nf6 ...etc drawn by repetition. Q.E.D.

English grammar teaches that "perfection" is a unique attribute, and that it is bad grammar to say "more perfect" or even "most perfect". Chess has a different language and a different grammar, where such teachings are misleading nonsense.

Therefore, let T.P.G.  
R.I.P.



## International Rating List

The full list contains about 1400 names - below we give those rated over 2500. The list includes only those players active during the last two years - thus Fischer (2780) is missing. The cut-off point for this list was 1st October 1975. Ratings are rounded to the nearest 5 points; m before a name indicates International Master while g indicates International Grandmaster.

2695 - g Karpov (USSR)	g Gheorghiu (Rumania)
2670 - g Korchnoi (USSR)	g Kavalek (USA)
2635 - g Petrosian (USSR)	g Liberzon (Israel)
g Polugaevsky (USSR)	g Quinteros (Argentine)
2630 - g Spassky (USSR)	g Taimanov (USSR)
2625 - g Larsen (Denmark)	2535 - g Gipslis (USSR)
g Portisch (Hungary)	2530 - g Averbakh (USSR)
2620 - g Geller (USSR)	g Chekhov (USSR)
g Ljubojevic (Yugo.)	i Gulko (USSR)
g Mecking (Brazil)	g Malich (DDR)
2615 - g Hort (Czech.)	g Sax (Hungary)
g Smejkal (Czech.)	g Sigurjonsson (Iceland)
g Tal (USSR)	g Unzicker (BRD)
2585 - g Andersson (Sweden)	2525 - i Dzhindzhikhashvili (USSR)
g Browne (USA)	g Kurajica (Yugo.)
g Huebner (BRD)	g Matanovic (Yugo.)
2580 - g Keres (USSR)	g Suetin (USSR)
g Smyslov (USSR)	g Szabo (USSR)
g Vasiukov (USSR)	g Velimirovic (Yugo.)
2575 - g Gligoric (Yugo.)	2520 - g Ivkov (Yugo.)
g Ribli (Hungary)	g Knaak (DDR)
2570 - g Krogus (USSR)	g Lombardy (USA)
2565 - g Kuzmin (USSR)	g Pachman (BRD)
2560 - g Beljavsky (USSR)	g Panno (Argentine)
i Romanishin (USSR)	g Schmid (BRD)
2555 - g Furman (USSR)	2515 - g Lein (USSR)
g Uhlmann (DDR)	g Parma (Yugo.)
2550 - g Kholmov (USSR)	g Radulov (Bulg.)
g Olafsson (Iceland)	g Reshevsky (USA)
g Timman (Holland)	2510 - g Adorian (Hungary)
g Tseshkovsky (USSR)	i Miles (England)
g Vaganian (USSR)	g Najdorf (Argentine)
2545 - g Balashov (USSR)	i Nei (USSR)
g Gufeld (USSR)	i Sveshnikov (USSR)
g Pflieger (BRD)	g Vukic (Yugo.)
g Savon (USSR)	2505 - g Matulovic (Yugo.)
2540 - g Bronstein (USSR)	i Sosonko (Holland)
g Byrne R. (USA)	g Torre (Phil.)
i Dvoretzky (USSR)	2500 - i Bukic (Yugo)
g Evans (USA)	g Darga (BRD)
	g Gurgenzidze (USSR)
	g Kotov (USSR)
	g Lutikov (USSR)

Of these 83 players, 36 are from the USSR and 10 from Yugoslavia; West Germany and the USA each have 6. Most ratings did not change very much - only 7 players gained more than 50 with Miles and Romanishin going up 75.

## Overseas News

### LONE PINE 1976 - Louis D. Statham Tournament

This seven - round Swiss with 56 participants, including 11 Grandmasters and 10 International masters, was won by Petrosian (USSR) with 5½ points. Petrosian took home \$8,000. Nine players shared second place, winning \$1511 each: Christiansen (USA), Smyslov (USSR), Panno (Arg), Najdorf (Arg), Quinteros (Arg), Miles (Eng), Rogoff (USA), Forintos (Hung) & Browne (USA).

Source USCF

### INTERZONALS 1976

The two Interzonals will be held in Manilla ( June 12 - July 9 ) and Biel, Switzerland ( July 11 - August 7 ). Originally planned for 18 players each the number was raised to 20 by the March 1976 meeting of the FIDE Bureau, the reason being that five players withdrew from the Barcelona Zonal for political reasons; these five (Smejkal, Uhlmann, Sax, Velimirovic & Ciocaltea) are to be given a further chance with two qualifying. To bring the total number to 40 one player from the reserve list (Kavalek) and one from Switzerland (Lombard) have been added.

A special commission headed by Professor Elo divided the players as follow:

Philippines: Polugaevsky (USSR), Spassky (USSR), Mecking (Brazil), Ljubojevic (Yugoslavia), Hort (Czechoslovakia), Browne (USA), Ribli (Hungary), Tseshkovsky (USSR), Balashov (USSR), Gheorghiu (Rumania), Quinteros (Argentina), Kavalek (USA), Panno (Argentina), Torre (Philippines), Csom (Hungary), Mariotti (Italy), Biyiasas (Canada), Harandi (Iran), Tan (Singapore).

Switzerland: Petrosian (USSR), Portisch (Hungary), Larsen (Denmark), Geller (USSR), Tal (USSR), Hubner (BRD), Andersson (Sweden), Kuzmin (USSR), Byrne (USA), Liberzon (Israel), Gulko (USSR), Matanovic (Yugoslavia), Sosonko (Holland), Diez del Corral (Spain), Sanguineti (Argentina), Rogoff (USA), Lombard (Switzerland), Diaz (Cuba), Castro (Colombia).

As a result of the Barcelona withdrawals the FIDE Bureau issued the following statement on behalf of FIDE:

"The Bureau condemns the increasing frequency in recent years of political actions which result in the contravention of the FIDE Statutes and Regulations, indeed of the very spirit of Gens Una Sumus. The most odious example is the recent concerted withdrawal from the Barcelona Zonal Tournament imposed upon six of the qualified players by their authorities.

"While we cannot condemn strongly enough the disruption of our World Championship Cycle, the Bureau has no wish to punish the players for actions over which they have no control.

"Because of the consequences of these political acts may not have been clearly foreseen, the Bureau has decided to enlarge the Interzonal Tournaments in order to provide a qualification opportunity for those players who were prevented from participating at Barcelona and did not play in any other zonal (Ermenkov, the sixth player, later played in the Vraca Zonal - Ed).

"We state most emphatically to avoid any possibility of misunderstanding in the future, that hereafter the players who are victimised by political actions of their authorities must suffer the consequences of said actions."

Source USCF

## Games Section

M. Chandler R. Wansink  
4th match game, 1976  
Caro-Kann Defence

1 e4 c6  
2 d4 d5  
3 e5 Bf5  
4 Nc3!?

A new move?

4 ... e6

It is hard to believe that this move is not the best, yet within 6-7 moves Black finds himself in a very difficult position, and better moves are hard to find.

5 g4 Bg6  
6 Nge2 h6

A normal precaution against Nf4 and h4, but perhaps 6...c5 was playable, e.g. 7 Nf4 cxd4 and now either 8 Nb5 a6 9 Nxd4 Ne7 10 h4 h6 or 8 Qxd4 Nc6 or even 8...Bxc2 (MCO 11 gives 6...c5 7 h4 h5 8 Nf4 Bh7 9 Nxe5 cxd4 10 Qxd4 Nc6 11 Bb5 Bxc2= without quoting any source - Ed).

7 Nf4 Bh7  
8 Bd3 Bxd3

Half of Black's moves have been with this piece!

9 Nxd3 Nd7  
10 Be3 Rc8

Preparation of c6-c5 is imperative since an immediate 10...c5 fails to 11 Nxc5! (11 dxc5 Qc7!).

11 Qd2 Ne??!

And now Black refrains from the planned move! Why? Possibly because of 11...c5 12 dxc5 Nxc5 12 Nxc5 Bxc5 13 Nb5!?, but after 13...Bxe3 14 fxe3 Qh4+ 15 Kf1 Qh3+ 16 Ke1 Qh4+ White has to try 17 Qf2 Qxf2+ 18 Kxf2 Rxc2+ 19 Kg3 Ne7!?, which is unclear.

12 f4

Now White's spatial advantage takes on ominous proportions.

12 ... h5  
13 f5!

A most promising pawn sacrifice.

13 ... exf5

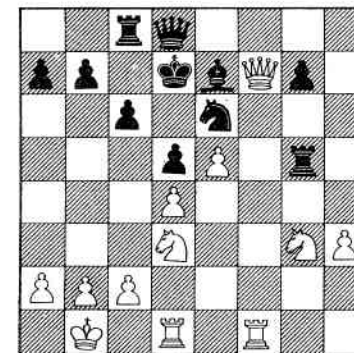
14 gxf5 Rxh5  
15 O-O-O Ng6  
16 Ne2 Be7  
17 Ng3 Rg5

Possibly better was 17...Rh7 intending Ndf8 and Ne6, though Black's position remains difficult without even an extra pawn to compensate.

18 Kb1 f4  
19 Bxf4 Nxf4  
20 Qxf4 Nf8  
21 Rhf1 Ne6

Attempting to obtain activity for his pieces even at the cost of material.

22 Qxf7+ Kd7



23 Ne4!

This neatly ruins Black's hopes.

23 ... b6

23...dxe4 loses the queen after 24 Nc5+.

24 Nxe5 Nxe5  
25 gxf7 Qh8

The rest is silence.

26 Qxh8 Rxh8  
27 Rd2 Rh4  
28 c3 Ne6  
29 Ne1 Ng5  
30 Rg2 c5  
31 Nc2 Ke6  
32 b3 Rh3  
33 Kb2 Nf3  
34 Rg3 Nxh2

35 Rg6+ Kd7  
 36 Rf7 Rf3  
 37 Rh7

1 : 0

Notes by E. Green.

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R. Wansink M. Chandler.  
 5th match game, 1976  
 Schmid Benoni

1 d4 Nf6  
 2 Nc3 c5  
 3 d5 g6  
 4 e4 d6  
 5 Be3

With aggressive tendencies, but sounder is the normal 5 Nf3.

5 ... a6?!

This leaves Black's queen side pieces cluttered up making counterplay difficult; the manoeuvre Ma6-c7 should precede this move. Checks on b5 are not harmful hence simply 5...Bg7.

6 a4 Bg7  
 7 f3 h5?!

Fearing 7...0-0 8 g4! perhaps?

8 Bd3 Nbd7  
 9 Qd2 Ne5  
 10 h3 Qa5

Black has only this rather artificial form of counterplay left, it would seem.

11 f4 Nxd3+  
 12 cxd3

Not 12 Qxd3? Nxe4!

12 ... Nd7

Preventing central breaks by White.

13 Nf3 b5  
 14 0-0 b4  
 15 Nd1 Qc7  
 16 Rc1 a5  
 17 b3 Nf6  
 18 Qc2 0-0  
 19 Re1

With the queen-side blocked White can now prepare a central or king-side push following a regrouping. Interesting would be 19 Qd2 with the idea Nh4 followed by f5. Not, however, 19 d4? Nxe4! 20 Qxe4?? Bf5.

19 ... Qb7!?  
 20 Bf2 e6!

Black hurries to create some play for his pieces before White has completed regrouping. The darker sides of ? ...h5 are now shown up however.

21 dxe6 Bxe6  
 22 Ne3 Rac8

22...d5!? is complicated and interesting, forestalling White's attack.

23 Nh4 Bd7  
 24 f5 g5  
 25 Nf3 Nh7  
 26 Nc4

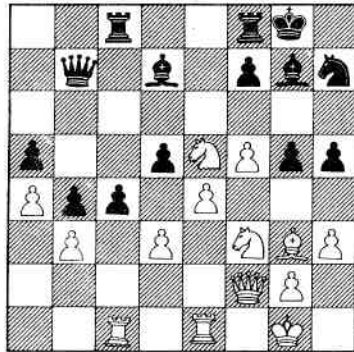
An immediate Bg3 seems to retain a better grip on the position.

26 ... Qa6

White actually overlooked this move, expecting 26...Qc7.

27 Bg3 d5!?  
 28 Nce5 Qb7  
 29 Qf2 c4

The complications grow with each move.



30 bxc4

After dxc4 the Black e pawn, following 30...dxe4, becomes troublesome -Ed.

30 ... dxe4  
 31 Nxd7 Qxd7  
 32 dxe4 Bc3  
 33 Red1 Qxa4

Now White must rely on his king-side attack to carry him through.

34 ... e5

Very complicated is 34 Qe3, e.g. 34 Bf6 35 e5 Rfe8 36 Qb6 Rc6 (36...Be7 37 Qh6!) 37 Qf2 Be7 38 Ra1 Qb3

39 Nd4 Qxc4 40 Nxc6 Bc5 41 Rd4!, or 34...Rfd8 35 Rxd8+ Rxd8 36 Nxe5 Rd1+ 37 Kh2! Rxc1 38 Qxc1 Qa1 39 Qf4 Be5!?. It would be hard to say that it is better than the text.

34 ... Rfd8  
 35 Rxd8+ Rxd8  
 36 Qb6!? Rd1+  
 37 Rxd1 Qxd1+  
 38 Kh2 h4  
 39 Bf2 Qd3

Despite exchanges White's attack is not finished with.

40 e6 Qxf5

Black decides to sacrifice a piece and rely on his own passed pawns.

41 e7 Nf6  
 42 Qxf6 Bxf6  
 43 e8/Q+ Kg7  
 44 Qb5 Qf4+

Not 44...Qxb5? 45 cxb5 Nd2 and the pawns are soon immobilised - Ed.

45 Kh1 g4!

White's king is now stripped of cover and this ensures Black at least a draw.

46 hxg4 Qxg4

But not 46...h3 47 Qf5! - Ed.

47 Ng1

The sealed move - the rest of the game is adjournment analysis where knife-edged play such as follows is acceptable.

47 ... h3!  
 48 Nxb3 Qd1+  
 49 Kh2 b3  
 50 Nf4 b2  
 51 Nh5+ Kg6  
 52 Nf4+ Kg7

1/2 : 1/2

Notes by E. Green.

\*\*\*\*\*

P.W. Stuart P. Snelson  
 North Shore Chess Club 1976  
 English Opening

1 c4 Nf6  
 2 Nc3 e6  
 3 e4 d6

Rather passive; normal are 3...d5 or 3...c5.

4 d4 Be7

Stuart - Haase 1969 went 4...Nbd7 5 Nf3 Be7 6 Be2 0-0 7 0-0 e5 reaching an Old Indian with Black a move in arrears. In the present game Black seems to lose yet more time but still emerges with a tenable position.

5 Nf3 0-0  
 6 Be2 Re8  
 7 0-0 Bf8  
 8 h3

With the idea 9 Bf4 hindering e6-e5.

8 ... Nc6!

Thwarting White's intentions: 9 Bf4 Nxd4! and the ensuing exchanges free Black's game considerably.

9 Be3 a6

Unnecessary; 9...e5 was indicated.

10 Qd2 e5  
 11 d5 Ne7

Now Black's pieces are misplaced for the thematic break f7-f5.

12 Rfd1

In retrospect c1 was a better square for this rook; it was necessary to move it permitting Bf1 and g3 in answer to a possible Ng6 and Nh5 - f4.

12 ... Ng6  
 13 Bf1 Be7  
 14 Rac1 Rf8  
 15 b4 Nh5  
 16 g3 f5

Black has succeeded in reorganising before White's queen-sider is too far advanced. White, however, retains the advantage since he has neutralised Black's king-side initiative already and still has queen-side play.

17 exf5 Rxf5  
 18 Bg2 Rf7

18...Rf8 would save a tempo.

19 Ng5 Rf8  
 20 Nge4 Nf6  
 21 c5 Bf5  
 22 Nxf6+ Rxf6  
 23 Ne4 Rf8

On this occasion Rf7 would have been preferable, defending the second rank.

24 Kh2 Qe8



25 cxd6 Bxd6

During the game I thought 25...cxd6 was better but 26 Rc7 Qb8 27 Rdc1 Rc8 28 Qc3 leaves Black rather uncomfortable.

26 Nxd6 cxd6  
27 Rc7 Rf7

See note on 23rd move.

28 Rdc1 Rd8?

A mistaken idea, possibly intending Rdd7; 28 ...Rc8 would have offered better chances of defending.

29 Bb6!

Possibly overlooked by Black; 29... Rdd7 is now impossible because of 30 Rc8 winning the queen.

29 ... Rxc7  
30 Bxc7 Rd7!?

Giving up a piece for two pawns and an exposed white king. The alternative 30...Rc8 31 Bxd6 Rxc1 32 Qxc1 Qd7 33 Qc7 was worse.

31 g4 Bxg4

Forced, since 31...Bb1 is only a one move resource: Bb6 leaves the Bb1 trapped.

32 hxg4 Qe7  
33 Bb6 Qh4+  
34 Kg1

Not 34 Bh3? Nf4 35 Rc3 g5! with the idea h7 - h5.

34 ... Qxg4  
35 f3!

The last move before the time control; with virtually no time left I almost played 35 Be3 covering f4 but the more forcing 35 f3 seemed safer. Of course 35 Be3? loses outright to 35...Nh4.

35 ... Qf5  
36 Qc2 Qf4  
37 Bh3!

See diagram at the top of next column.

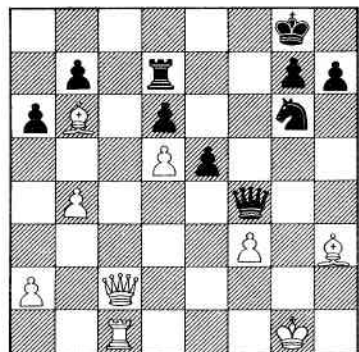
37 ... Qg5+

Exchange of queens is mandatory after 37...Qg3+ 38 Qg2 but was probably the best chance.

38 Kf1 Re7  
39 Be6+

Also 39 Qc8+ must win.

39 ... Kf8



Or 39...Rxe6 40 Qc8+ Nf8 41 dxe6 etc.

40 Qc8+ Re8  
41 Qxe8+! Kxe8  
42 Rc8+

1 : 0

Notes by the winner.

P. Garbett R.J.Sutton  
Auckland Invitation Tournament 1975  
French Defence

1 e4 e6  
2 d4 d5  
3 Nd2 Nc6  
4 Ngf3 Nf6  
5 e5 Nd7  
6 c3?

This weak move allows Black to undermine White's centre. Considered best is 6 Nb3.

6 ... f6  
7 exf6 Qxf6  
8 Nb3

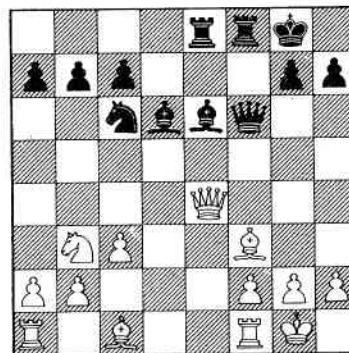
Equally unattractive is Chess Encyclopaedia's 8 Bb5 Bd6 9 Nf1 e5.

8 ... Bd6  
9 Be2 0-0  
10 0-0 e5!?

Black's superior piece activity looks ample justification for this pawn sacrifice, but White's position holds some surprising resources.

11 dxe5 Ndx5  
12 Qxd5+ Be6  
13 Qe4 Nxf3+  
14 Bxf3 Rae8

White's position looks done for. Natural looking moves lose horribly, e.g. 15 Qf2 Qe5.



15 Bd1!

A fine resource, removing the bishop from a square where it is a target and defending against Black's threat of Bxb3.

15 ... Bf7

Possibly 15...Kh8, removing the possibility of exchanges on the a2 - g8 diagonal, would be better.

16 Qa4

White's queen belongs on the fourth rank to keep the black queen off the h file.

16 ... Bd5

Venomous; Black's threats include 17 ...Qxf2+ 18 Rxf2 Re1+ mating.

17 Qb5

Again just holding. If now 17...Re5 18 f4 embarrasses the rook.

17 ... Qf7  
18 Nd2!

White prevents Bc4 and threatens Qxd5.

18 ... Re5  
19 Bb3 Qh5  
20 f4

It wouldn't do to allow 20 ...Qxh2+ 21 Kxh2 Rh5+ 22 Kg1 Bh2+.

20 ... Bxb3  
21 Qxb3+ Rb5  
22 Ne4 Na5  
23 Qa4 Qe8

24 Qxe8 Rxe8  
25 Re1 Rd8  
26 b3 Nc6  
27 Be3 Be7  
28 Kf2 Bf8  
29 Re2 Re8  
30 Kf3 h5  
31 Bf2 Re6  
32 Rae1 Rf5  
33 Ng3 Rxe2  
34 Rxe2 Rd5  
35 Ne4 Rd1  
36 Rd2 Rb1  
37 Ke2 a5  
38 Nc5 b6  
39 Ne6 Bd6  
40 Bxb6

Black's defence may have suffered from acute time pressure; White grabs a second pawn and the win looks easy.

40 ... Bxf4  
41 Nxf4 cxb6  
42 Nxb5 a4!

Black's only chance is to open things up before White can consolidate his advantage.

43 bxa4 b5  
44 axb5 Rxb5  
45 g4 Ne5  
46 h3 Rc5  
47 Rc2 Rc4  
48 Ng3 Kf7  
49 Ke3 Kg6  
50 Ne4 Ra4  
51 Nd2 Kg5

Not an oversight, as I was silly enough to think.

52 Nf3+ Nxf3  
53 Kxf3 Kh4  
54 Kg2??

Allowing a particularly evil example of a Sutton swindle. 54 c4 Kxh3 55 c5 wins easily.

54 ... Ra3  
55 Kh2??

The last chance goes. 55 g5 looks an effective way of preventing what now happens.

55 ... g5!

The threat of 56...Rxa2 57 Rxa2 stalemate forces a draw.

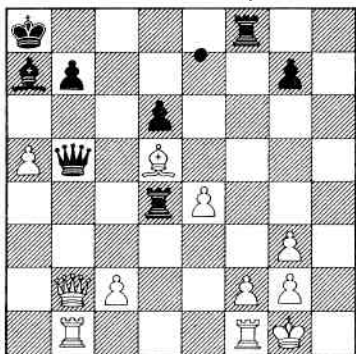
56 Kg1 Rxc3! 57 Rb2 Kg3 58 Rb3 Kh4 59 Rxc3 stalemate. 1/2 : 1/2

Notes by P. Garbett.

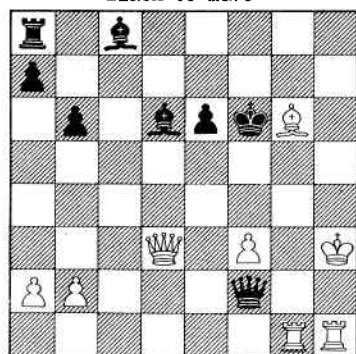
## Can You See The Combinations

(Solutions Next Issue)

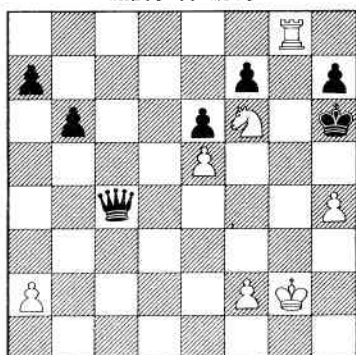
No 1  
Black to move



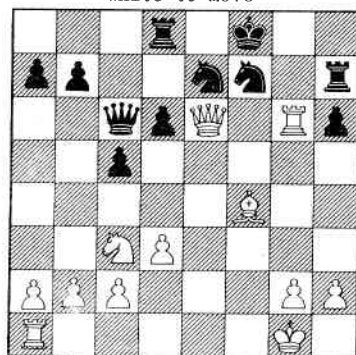
No 2  
Black to move



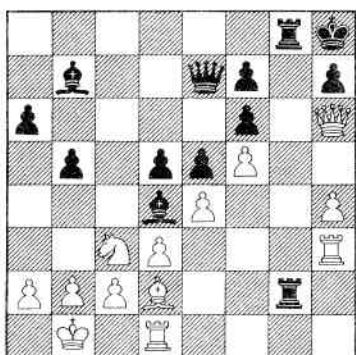
No 3  
White to move



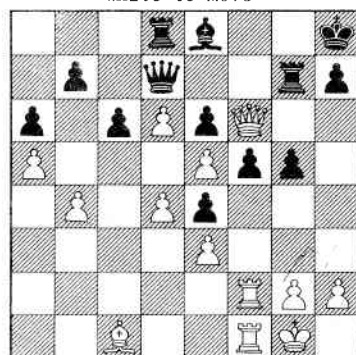
No 4  
White to move



No 4  
White to move



No 5  
White to move



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